Paise/KWh

Name of the Metropolis	Tariff effective from	100 KWh/pm	200 KWh/pm	400 KWh/pm	600 KWh/pm
Mumbai					
1.B.E.S.T	15.7.1997	99.00	141.00	299.50	335.00
2. B.S.E.S	1.4.2000	169.56	284.78	451.31	462.86
3. TATA	1.6.2004	181.60	273.03	338.05	378.21
KolKata	1.4.2005	280.67	355.69	460.28	499.09
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	16.4.2004	120.00	170.00	216.25	245.83

(c) and (d) Determination of tariff for retail sale of electricity is the statutory function of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The SERC is required to determine the traiff in accordance with the provisions of the Act and after taking into consideration the annual revenue requirement of the licensee and considering the suggestions and objections received from the public, in a transparent manner. The tariff for retail sale of electricity mainly depends on the cost of power purchase/generation, Operation and Maintenance expenses of the licensee and technical and commercial losses in the system.

Under section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Government may grant subsidy from its budget to any class of consumers if it so desires in the tariff determined by the Commission.

Supply of power to deficit states by power grid

2386. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to. state:

(a) whether Power Ministry and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have launched a crucial exercise in order to bring in at least 5,696 MW of surplus power available with captive power plants in national grid to tackle increasing power deficit across the country;

(b) whether India has a total installed capacity of captive power of 18,7.40 MW of which so far 14,636 MW has been connected to grid; and

(c) if so, to what extent it will be helpful to Power Grid to supply power to deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority have launched an exercise to tap the surplus power of captive power plants. The quantum of surplus power to be available from Captive Power Plants (CPPs) depends upon of technical and commercial issues such as open access in distribution, cross subsidy surcharge, tariff issues like wheeling charges, other taxes and duties, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. India has a total installed capacity of captive power (plant size 1 MW and above) of 18,740 MW as on 31.03.2004, of which so far 14, 636 MW has connectivity to the grid.

(c) The flow of surplus power will be either on regional grid or State grid depending on the consumer (s) of surplus power of CPPs (Transcos /Discoms /H.T. consumers). The surplus power will be helpful in mitigating the peak and energy shortages in the country to some extent depending on the quantum of power available from CPPs as indicated in reply to part (a) of the question.

Corruption in CAPART

† 2387. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for assigning financial matters to CAPART's officers/ employees while they are on the verge of their retirement; the reason for not taking any action by the Government despite indulgence of these officers in corruption;

(b) the number of officers/employees in CAPART against whom complaints of corruption/irregularity were received during last 5 years; the details of their names and designations; the details of action taken by the Government against them; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.